

crisso flavicante; rostro superiore nigro, inferiore flavicanti-albo: pedibus fuscis.

Long. tota 8·0, alæ 3·4, caudæ 2·5, tarsi 0·85.

The form is easily distinguishable from *Myiadestes* by its longer, stronger, and thicker bill, the larger size of the spurious primary, the relatively longer second primary, and particularly by the shorter, broader, and more rounded tail.

For the *Ptilogonys nitens* of Swainson, erroneously referred to this genus by Baird, I propose the generic name *Phainopepla* (*φαεινός, nitidus, et πέπλος, vestis*).

4. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW CYRENA AND BULLA. BY SYLVANUS HANLEY, F.L.S., &c.

CYRENA COCHINENSIS. *C. testa cordata, crassa, valde inæquilate obliqua, ventricosa seu tumida, epidermide nitente, nigro-fuscescente vestita, sulcis remotiusculis antice exarata, postice magis minusve lævigata: extremitate lateris antici perbrevis rotundata; lateris postici attenuati productique, in adultis obtusa, in junioribus rotundato-acuminata: margine ventrali arcuato antice valde, postice parum acclivi: natibus obliquis, erosis, prominentibus: lunula nulla, loco ejus autem sulcorum experte: area dorsali postica lata, retusa: superficie interna alba, margine cardinali violaceo sparso, concavitate nonnunquam rubescente, sinu palliari vix ullo: dentibus primariis vix emarginatis; lateralibus haud manifeste striatis, sub lente autem minutissime corrugato-granosis, antico brevi et valde approximato, postico elongato et remotiore.*

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $1\frac{1}{8}$ poll. Hab. Cochin (Ind. Oc.). Mus. Hanley (M'Andrew).

A few individuals of this strongly-marked species were sent, in company with some *Veloritæ*, from the Malabar coast, by my collector, Mr. Winkle. In external aspect the shell somewhat resembles the *V. cyprinoides*; but probably *Balissa* would be selected for its reception by those who differ from me in subdividing the very natural group *Cyrena*: the very minute shagreening of its lateral teeth, however, scarcely answers the definition of that subgenus. The primary teeth are somewhat peculiar, and have a tendency to shelve outwards; the hinder and central ones are not strictly bifid, but exhibit a kind of shallow sublateral grooving; the front one in the right valve is very short, and simply pyramidal. The beaks are probably acute when young; the surface below the epidermis is reddish purple.

BULLA (CYLICHNA) CARPENTERI. *B. testa minuta, cylindrica, brevi, medio subretusa, alba superne et inferne rotundata vixque attenuata, liris gracilibus confertis longitudinalibus, et striis confertioribus exilissimis spiralibus, undique sculpta: umbilico apicali magno, anfractibus spiræ manifestis; labio*

exteriore utrinque rotundato, postice supra apicem prominente, in medio retuso; columella recta, longa, angusta.

Long. $\frac{1}{3}$. Hab. Mazatlan. Mus. Hanley.

A single individual of this exquisitely-sculptured shell was found in washing the large *Spondyli* and *Patellæ* of that coast.

5. ON THE INDIAN PHEASANTS BRED IN THE MENAGERIE.
By D. W. MITCHELL, B.A., SECRETARY TO THE SOCIETY.

(Aves, Pl. CXLVII.—CXLIX.)

On the 4th of July in the year 1857, the survivors of a large collection of Himalayan Game Birds, which had been formed for Her Majesty the Queen and for the Zoological Society, were landed at Blackwall in Mr. Green's East Indiaman the "Prince of Wales."

This collection was got together by great and liberal exertions on the part of the Governor-General Viscount Canning, aided by the zealous co-operation of Lord William Hay, Capt. Hay, Major Ramsay, Mr. Brian Hodgson, Mr. Keene, Capt. James the acting Resident at Darjeeling, and other officers, to whom the great Silver Medal of the Society has been presented in commemoration of their services.

When the vessel left Calcutta, eight pairs of Impeyan Pheasants and eight pairs of the Horned Pheasant (*Cerionis melanocephala*) were carefully stowed in proper cages; but after having escaped the first danger of overpowering heat in the Bay of Bengal, they unexpectedly and somewhat unaccountably relapsed into sickness, and died in the cool weather after crossing the line.

The agent of the Society, Mr. James Thompson, who had been sent out to take charge of the birds, notwithstanding this serious loss, succeeded in delivering alive and in perfect health four other very interesting species, the results obtained from which have fully equalled my most sanguine expectations as to the reproduction and final acclimatation in Europe of all the gallinaceous birds which are found in the temperate and more elevated zones of the Himalaya.

The birds were brought down to Calcutta and shipped in the beginning of March. Their confinement during the voyage necessarily interrupted the natural period of breeding; but as soon as they were established in the provisional aviary which had been prepared for them, two of the species, *Gallophasis albocristatus* and *Gallophasis horsfieldi*, paired and began to lay. The eggs of the former were unproductive; but out of ten of the latter, nine birds were hatched, were very skilfully reared by the personal attention of the Superintendent, Mr. John Thompson, and notwithstanding the extreme lateness of the season, were successfully preserved throughout the winter of 1857-58, making strong and fully-developed birds in the following spring.

In the month of April 1858 the whole of the imported birds, having passed the winter with very slight protection, were in full health and vigour, and laid freely. The species were as follows:—